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cupation, etc., of each inhabitant, but also the age. They are therefore available to prove the age of an inhabitant. As bearing directly on the point, the court cites *Flora v. Anderson*, 75 Fed. 231, and as supporting its position by analogy it further cites *Evanston v. Gunn*, 9 Otto, 666, *People v. Williams*, 64 Cal. 278, and numerous other cases.

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**Liability of Householder for Refusing Lodging to Sick Guest.**—A householder who refuses lodging to a person who has come to his house on business, and who is suddenly taken ill, does so at his peril, according to the decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court in *Depue v. Plateau*, 111 Northwestern Reporter, 1. In this case the guest who was refused lodging was discovered the next morning nearly frozen to death, some distance from his home, and he brought action for damages. Applicable to the facts of the case was held to be the rule that whenever a person is placed in such a position in regard to another that it is obvious that if he does not use due care in his conduct he will cause injury to that person, the duty at once arises to exercise care commensurate with the situation by which he is confronted to avoid danger, and a negligent performance of his duty makes him liable for the consequences.

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**Teacher's Certificate as Evidence of Chastity.**—A teacher's certificate issued to prosecutrix in a seduction case is, by the Nebraska Supreme Court in *Russell v. State*, 110 Northwestern Reporter, 380, considered incompetent evidence to show the reputation of prosecutrix for chastity. The evidence of the officer who issued the certificate, the court says, was, upon the point of prosecutrix's reputation, of no more importance than that of other witnesses, and ought in like manner to be subject to cross-examination.

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**Release of Action for Death.**—The doctrine that a sole beneficiary of a claim for the death of a person by the act or default of another under Lord Campbell's Act has power to execute a valid release notwithstanding that any action for damages must be brought by the decedent's personal representative is reiterated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *McKeigue v. Chicago, Northwestern Railway Company*, 110 Northwestern Reporter, 384, wherein the court further holds that such release by the beneficiary will bar a subsequent action by the personal representative, if the estate is otherwise sufficient to pay all claims against the same.

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**Repossession of Goods Sold on Installment Plan.**—The mere fact that a purchaser of a bed on the installment plan is sick will not prevent the seller from repossessing the bed on default, according to the decision of the Iowa Supreme Court in *Flaherty v. Ginsberg*, 110 Northwestern Reporter, 1050. The rules governing the court lays down to be that, in repossessing a bed conditionally sold, the mere